

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name Austin Historic District

historic

and/or common

2. Location

street & number See map not for publication

city, town Chicago vicinity of

state Illinois code 012 county Cook code 031

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <i>N/A</i> In process being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific <input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation <input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

name multiple public and private

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder of Deeds of Cook County

street & number 118 North Clark Street

city, town Chicago, state Illinois

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

1.) Illinois Historic Resources Survey
title 2.) Chicago Historic Resources Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

1.) c. 1972
date 2.) 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records 1.) Illinois Department of Conservation
2.) Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks

city, town 1.) Springfield state Illinois
2.) Chicago

I. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Summary

Although Austin has officially been part of the city of Chicago since 1899, it is distinctive for the high quality of its historic fabric that recalls its origins as a railroad suburb of the late nineteenth century. Located in central Austin, the oldest section of the community, the 95-acre District is distinguishable by its high concentration of substantial, richly detailed, Victorian wood houses. Reflecting speculative real estate influences following the community's annexation, there are additional examples of distinctly urban building types. This range of styles and types exist harmoniously among the tree-lined streets and greenspace that help distinguish the District from the crowded city neighborhoods around it.

Boundaries

The District is centered on the railroad tracks parallel to and between West Corcoran Place and Lake Street, and includes area on either side of them that reflect the early history of the area. The western boundary of the northern section is Austin Boulevard, the historical divider between Austin and Oak Park. To the north, the District is delimited along the alley north of Ohio Street, which is the extent of the significant concentration of large Victorian-era residences. An unusually high proportion of vacant land and new construction east of Waller Avenue in the northern portion precludes extending the boundary farther east to include the Austin Town Hall building--a 1929 Georgian detailed community services facility in Holden Park (bounded by Lake Street, Parkside, Race, and Central avenues)--and a strip of older homes in the 500- and 600-blocks of North Central and Pine avenues.

The southern portion of the District is bordered by structures whose scale, use, integrity, or age are incompatible with the District. The alley between Central and Parkside avenues terminates the southern section to the east. Central Avenue, having developed into a major transportation artery and its frontage lined with multiple-unit dwellings, presents elements which are incongruous with the quiet single-family character of the District. To the south and west, there is a much greater blend of new construction, vacant land, and smaller-scale, less architecturally distinctive structures, many of which have been unsympathetically altered from their original condition.

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The District generally focuses on streetscapes by including both sides of residential blocks. Two exceptions are the protrusions for structures outside of the main body of contributing streetscapes but whose individual architecture is noteworthy. On the northeast corner of Mayfield Avenue and Fulton Street is the Third Unitarian Church designed in 1935 by Paul Schweikher and built in 1937. The simple brick church has affinities to the work of Eliel Saarinen and is among Schweikher's best designs. The structure was recently highlighted in a retrospective of Schweikher's work as part of an on-going project of the Art Institute of Chicago to re-evaluate the significant aspects of Chicago architecture and architects who have been less well documented than other local architectural topics and designers. In the northern section, the eastern boundary is expanded to include the former Cicero Township firehouse, built in 1898 from plans by architect Frederick Schock. Its somewhat Gothic detailing, in comparison with his prolific residential designs, illustrates the broad stylistic vocabulary of this locally prominent designer.

Physical Characteristics of the District and its Structures

Early settlement was diffused throughout the entire district, and within the northern part of the District especially, there is a marked difference in the class of pre-annexation dwellings. There is also a distinction in the density of pre-annexation development apparently based on economics. An 1895 fire insurance atlas indicates that the relatively small forty- and fifty-foot lots on Ohio Street were largely improved with dwellings by that time while larger lots on Midway Park and Race Avenue were much less densely developed. Given the differences in lots and dwelling sizes as well as the scale of structures and their degree of detailing between houses on Ohio Street and those on Midway Park and Race Avenue, it appears that the less intense development of Midway and Race was the intention of owners who surrounded their dwellings with as much land as possible to establish their suburban villas. Generous eight-six-foot wide thoroughfares divided by twelve-foot-wide parkways were additional amenities to this more leisure-class pattern. (While the parkway on Race Avenue has long since been removed, the surviving parkway on Midway Park is a distinctive neighborhood element.) In contrast, the width of Ohio Street, sixty-six feet, is significantly narrower. Evidence indicates that a parkway was never planned for the street, reinforcing the more functional housing standard for this block rather than the fashionable residential character of the two streets to the south.

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Exhibiting the same degree of architectural detailing and variety of stylistic treatments present in the Victorian homes in the north part of the district, the pre-annexation housing south of the railway embankment nevertheless differs in its relation to the street. Unlike the northern portion of the District, this area was not subdivided by Henry Austin, a circumstance which produced a different, but no less pleasing, streetscape that is still evident today. In contrast to the broad presentational vistas highlighted by dynamic individual residential designs to the north, the southern part of the District relies on the visual impact of groupings of visually distinctive frame dwellings, especially as seen in the 200- and 300-blocks of Parkside Avenue, 300-block of Waller Avenue, and 200-block of Menard Avenue. This southern section presents the cloistered quality of traditional small-town residential streets. Its streets, oriented along a north-south axis, are provided with a visual terminus and a sense of closure by the retaining wall of the elevated rail lines. This quality of containment is enhanced by the surviving large shade trees.

A large number of the older homes retain a high degree of integrity relative to their original design. In terms of their physical condition most of the intact homes range from fair to good with several in excellent states of preservation. The majority of alterations are limited to inappropriate siding, as noted in the accompanying list of contributing buildings, but the impact of their original form and detailing transcends this reversible condition.

In general, newer post-1900 structures fill in the spaces between larger older structures, the dissimilarities in scale and elaboration being offset by the predominant use of wood for buildings of both eras. Comparison of extant structures with an unrevised 1899 fire insurance atlas indicates that most buildings remain from the Victorian era and that any demolition was diffused throughout the District. Most brick structures date from 1910 through 1930. Their presence is limited, but compatible with other homes by their adherence to street setback standards and the quality of their construction.

The most prominent occurrence of post-1900 development is seen along the W. Lake Street frontage. The 5700-block is comprised of a phalanx of 2-1/2 story brick, two-family dwellings, which give way to four large apartment buildings, a small row of shops, and a church in the 5800- and 5900-blocks. The span of its development is from 1905 through 1930, and all of its structures are of brick. Comprehensive post-annexation developments are located on the south side of the 5700- and 5800-blocks of Midway Park. In addition, later construction predominates in the 300-block of Menard Avenue and the 200-block of Waller Avenue.

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Architecture

As noted in the discussion of context and setting above, several distinct types of development may be discerned within the generally consistent character of the Austin District. The architecture of the District represents characteristic building types and styles which are closely correlated to specific phases in the development of the area. Periods of development may be summarized as the early years of the village before annexation to the city in 1899; the years following annexation in 1899 through the early part of the twentieth century; the period from 1910 to 1920; and the decade from 1920 to 1930. Characteristic buildings may readily be identified and examined from each of these eras. Certain buildings of more recent construction are also of interest.

The earliest structures extant in the District are the Italianate single-family residences of the pre-annexation period. Two excellent examples of this style are found at 5704 West Ohio Street and at 220 North Parkside Avenue. The house at 5704 West Ohio, constructed in 1871, is a classic example of the Italianate style, with a bracketed cornice at the roof line and above the porch. Other Italianate features of this residence are its tall windows, ornamental window and door frames, and flat facades. The building at 220 North Parkside also displays typical Italianate bracketed cornices and details.

In the pre-annexation period of Austin's development, two and one-half story frame houses in variations on the Queen Anne and Stick Styles were built. These houses are ubiquitous in the District. The house at 5809 West Ohio Street is a relatively simple and unornamented example of this type, with typical hipped and gabled roofs and a large front porch. The house is frame construction above a stone foundation. The walls have simple narrow horizontal courses for ornament. An example of a more curvilinear variation of this type of house is the building at 316 North Parkside Avenue. This residence has the characteristic rounded bay, steep roofs and extensive first-story porches of the American Queen Anne style. The posts and balustrades of the porch and the rectilinear ornament of the entrance bay are reminiscent of the Stick Style.

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The E.B. Moore House at 324 North Parkside Avenue represents another, somewhat larger and more elaborate variation on the basic Victorian house type. This residence is two and one-half stories in height with a multi-gabled roof, corner porch and small projecting bays. The Moore House has decorative brackets at the corners and porch roof which suggest the Stick Style. The house at 325 North Waller Avenue has a curvilinear wall incorporating a turret, a projecting front porch, and ornamental wood trim. This house is unusual in the surface treatment of its facades. These are covered with a variety of wood shingles, creating a rich texture.

While the two houses described above are among the larger examples of the basic Victorian house type from the pre-annexation period, many houses within the District represent the same type at a smaller scale. These houses are similar in basic configuration to the relatively plain houses on Ohio Street noted above, but are ornamented in a manner similar to the larger Victorian houses of the neighborhood. The one-story house at 5836 West Race Avenue has a turret, gable, and porch asymmetrically arranged on the front elevation; these elements are quite large relative to the overall structure. The one and one-half story house at 5914 West Race Street has a steeply pitched gable roof with a very large gabled bay at one side of the main facade, and wide porches across both stories.

Other small houses in the District have decorative elements of both the Queen Anne and Stick Styles applied to the basic Victorian building configuration. The one and one-half story house at 5908 West Race Street is fronted on two sides by a curved porch. This porch has a low wooden balustrade and a wood screen along the foundation. Rectilinear trim at the entrance and gables enhance the Stick Style character of this small dwelling. Similar porch treatment is seen on the two and one-half story house at 320 North Waller Avenue, which also features a corner turret and projecting bay.

While the scale and complexity of the pre-annexation houses in the District varies according to the wealth of the original occupants and builders, the similarity of basic building materials, configurations, roof types, decorative elements and stylistic features emphasizes the architectural continuity of the neighborhood. After annexation, and through the early years of the twentieth century, this architectural continuity between older and new residences within the District was still strong. The early work of Austin's resident architect, Frederick R. Schock, embodies the salient characteristics of the pre-annexation Victorian style. Schock's later work bridges the turn of the century in an evolution similar to the overall change of styles in the District.

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The four large houses designed by Schock for the north side of the 5800-block of Midway Park epitomize the development of architectural styles through the history of the District. Schock's own house at 5804 North Midway Park was constructed in 1886, and is the oldest of the four in this group. This house, in its generous, landscaped yard, is larger, more complex and more carefully detailed than other examples of the pre-annexation era. With its multiple single and double gabled roofs, turrets, columns and arches, the building is a monument to creative expression in wood and to a generous interpretation of a Victorian residence.

In 1892, the house designed by Schock for F.C. Beeson was constructed at 5810 Midway Park. This house is more rectilinear and vertical in orientation than Schock's own house, but entails a similar free and generous use of wood trim. The corner of the house is anchored by a large, angular turret, while the walls are broad flat surfaces sheathed in wood shingles. In an architect's variation on the Shingle Style. Like the other houses on Midway Park, this building is carefully detailed with carved wood brackets and window surrounds. 5810 Midway Park also features a large Coach House at the rear of the site.

Another house designed by Schock for Beeson at 5840 West Midway Park was constructed nearly a decade later, in 1901. This house represents a change in style for Schock and for the neighborhood. The tall, complex massing and linear ornament of the earlier houses are replaced with solid, simpler massing and generously proportioned wood trim. This house appears similar to English country houses of the period, maintaining the suburban atmosphere of the earlier decades through a new reference. The house at 5830 West Midway Park, designed by Schock for Beeson in 1922, is even simpler in massing and ornament. While it is generously sited and large in scale, this house is more conventional than its predecessors. Ornament is mainly limited to the classically detailed entrance portico.

Houses designed by Schock are found throughout the District, in a variety of permutations expressed by the four examples on West Midway Park. Notable examples include the house at 5804 West Race Avenue. Another proponent of the Victorian Queen Anne style, this dwelling nonetheless integrates numerous arches and gables into its basic form. The wall surface projects and recedes, so that while the house would not be mistaken for a Shingle Style residence, it has some of the same quality of flexible solidity.

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Another interesting example of Schock's Victorian work is the house at 5749 West Race Avenue. A number of gables, arches and dormers vary the basic block of this small residence. The house at 303 North Parkside has a large, rounded corner turret and rounded corner porch. These elements are combined with angular gables and wood trim, as well as with Palladian window details. A stable now used as a garage is located at the rear of this site.

Other houses within the district exemplify Schock's later work. The house at 5952 West Race Avenue, constructed in 1907, is simple and rectilinear in massing, with a square, inset corner porch and regular fenestration. The flat building at 5849 West Midway Park is equally simple and rectangular in form, with a two-story porch. These four-square structures are far less complex and vertical than Schock's work before and at the turn of the century.

While the work of Frederick R. Schock in Austin represents a continuum of architectural development in the area, numerous other houses also typify the character of post-annexation building. Two in particular illustrate the transition from large, pictorial structures to smaller-scale, post-1900 structures. The small, one and one-half story house at 5815 West Fulton Street reveals that even a small and fairly simple house could involve unusual and complex ornament. The late nineteenth century romantic spirit is suggested by the Chinese porch pavilion, dormer, and gables of this little Queen Anne structure. Another small, two-story house at 244 North Menard Avenue has an imposing turret and large, inset front porch.

Variations on the post-annexation Queen Anne style appear throughout the District. The house at 5837 West Race Avenue features a very large gable with dormers. The house at 5709 West Midway Park also has a large gable with a Palladian window, and a very large front porch with massive wood columns and an ornamented gable. A curiously proportioned house at 5824 West Race Street features a tall gable with Palladian window and a projecting, rectangular front porch with short columns supported on very tall stone piers. This house is also interestingly textured through the use of shingles.

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Later buildings generally entail simpler, more solid massing, but may also include Victorian elements and ornament. The house at 5929 West Race Avenue suggests the foursquare but incorporates a corner porch, carved moldings and ornametal dormers and trim. In contrast, the stucco house at 5903 West Midway Park is characteristically foursquare. A large, two and one-half story stucco house at 307 West Parkside is basically rectangular with large, overhanging eaves, but includes an angular corner turret. It is stylistically much more modern than many other houses in the area, but manages to be consistent with the overall architectural character of the district by references to early styles.

Another stucco house, located at 5964 West Midway Park, is basically a saltbox house with dormers and a large end chimney. Its simple massing and restrained ornament make it appear somewhat conventional, but also assure that it will not be in disharmony with its older neighbors. The house at 5827 West Race Avenue is basically a simple rectangle, with a front porch, second story balcony, and symmetrically arranged dormers. This house typifies the Austinites' predilection for building in wood where brick might be the more likely choice elsewhere. Thus, a typical city home is made to appear suburban.

The overview of residences presented above is intended to create a general impression of the variety and continuity of architectural types and styles represented in the District. While this district is predominantly comprised of single-family residences, there are also a number of flats and apartment buildings. Most of these multi-family residences were constructed during speculative building efforts after the turn of the century, although a few double houses and flat buildings were built earlier. The double house at 323-325 North Parkside Avenue is of interest for its Stick Style bargeboards, double gables, and large gambrel roof. Another double house at 5819-5821 West Race Avenue represents a type found occasionally in the District which is not as appropriate to the character established by the Victorian single-family dwellings. This two-story building is unusual for the district in its use of brick construction; perhaps this rather than its classical facade make it appear unusual. However, its scale and massing are in keeping with the small wood residences nearby.

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Three flat-buildings within the District present typical examples of pre-annexation and modern design within Austin. The Queen Anne building at 5940 West Midway Park suggests a very large variation on a single-family house. The flat at 5815 West Race Avenue also might be mistaken for a large one-family house, with its two-story porch and corner turret. The two-flat at 207 North Menard Avenue is strikingly modern, designed in the Prairie School idiom. This house is strongly horizontal, with flat roofs, overhanging eaves, and ribbon windows.

Speculative building in Austin resulted in the construction of a number of apartment buildings. A very early example is the building at 339 North Parkside Avenue, constructed in 1895. This building is much larger than nearby single-family residences of the same period, and is brick rather than wood construction. However, the apartment building refers to the Victorian residential style in its rounded corner bay, projecting rectilinear bays, arched entrance and dentilated cornice. The apartment building at 200 North Menard was constructed several decades later, in 1925, and illustrates the favored Georgian Revival detailing of that era. This building is two and one-half stories in height, therefore similar in scale to the larger houses in Austin, and is brick. It also incorporates decorative elements like those of the single-family residences, including picturesque gables and arches.

The large apartment building at 5700-5716 West Race Avenue is an example of a characteristically urban rather than suburban housing type. The three story building is organized around two, partially enclosed courtyards. Its facades have projecting rectangular bays and generous fenestration. The walls are wire-cut yellow brick, adding an unusual texture to the Austin streetscape. While the building is much larger than any of the nearby residences, attention to massing and detail make it a pleasant addition to the neighborhood. Another large apartment building at 5946-5956 Lake Street represents a more picturesque variation on the basic building type described above. This building has narrow, bracketed eaves and open-walled porches along the interior court.

The District's few commercial and institutional buildings are also of architectural interest. The Austin State Bank building at 5637 West Corcoran Place was constructed in 1895. The handsome tan brick building addresses its corner site with well-detailed and ornamented facades. The

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first floor front facade is stone, and stone arches surmount the second story windows. Classical columns at the entrance define the building as a public or institutional facility. However, the small scale, projecting bays, and decorative cornice are all characteristic features of the local Victorian style in wood.

Across the street, at 5645 West Corcoran Place, stands the second Austin State Bank of Chicago building. The original corner building was constructed in 1913, with additions built in 1926 and in the 1960's. The building is detailed with Classical elements including columns similar to those on the older bank described above. Its low, solid massing and simple Classical ornament define this bank as a commercial, public building. Its character is much more that of an urban American building than of a proponent of local interpretation of an architectural style.

The fire station at 439-331 North Waller is one of the few remaining examples of Frederick Schock's prolific career in designing public and institutional buildings. Constructed in 1898, the fire station is red brick with stone ornament and tracery. Its Gothic ornamentation and rectilinear massing identify it as a public structure; yet its scale and ornament relate it to nearby residential buildings.

The five churches within the District present an informative overview of the history of architectural styles and construction in Austin. The oldest church in this area is St. Martin's Episcopal Church at 5700 West Midway Park, constructed in 1901. This building reflects strong English influences, with its large, square end tower and Gothic detailing. The interior construction of this brick building is open timber framing. In 1905, the First Congregational Church was constructed across the street at 5701 West Midway Park. Designed by the well-known Prairie School architect William Drummond, himself an Austin resident, this church has an affinity to Wright's Unity Temple in Oak Park, and also to his Larkin Building in Buffalo, New York. The church, which is listed on the National Register, appears unusual within its context but is familiar in respect to other work by Drummond and Wright in nearby suburbs.(11)

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An unusual church and school building at 5916-5922 Lake Street was constructed in 1912. The red brick building is made especially colorful by its stone quoins, keystones, voussoirs and window trim. A far more conventional church is the Austin United Presbyterian Church at 5720 West Fulton Street, built in 1933. This church is recognizable as an English country church building type. It is a decorative addition to the neighborhood, with multiple shingled gables and stone walls. It is made even more picturesque by the ivy which covers many of its walls. Two years later, the Third Unitarian Church of Chicago was constructed at 301 North Mayfield Avenue. Design by Paul Schweikher, the church is a striking combination of modernist and Wrightian traditions. An addition to the north of the original building was constructed in 1955.

Similar Districts

Few neighborhoods survived the transformation from suburb to city as well as Austin. In the decades prior to the major expansion of the City of Chicago to the north and south by the annexation of the Villages of Lakeview and Hyde Park in 1889, several suburban railroad developments were established in these outlying towns which paralleled the development of Austin, but none were as consistent in the quality of their planning and subsequent development or in their present state of preservation. The major south-side counterpart to Austin was the suburb of Auburn Park, in the far south ranges of Hyde Park township. As originally planned in the mid-1880s, Auburn Park was intended to incorporate the development of the picturesque wood Shingle Style houses around a man-made lagoon. Although the lagoon was executed and several of the residences were built, the development subsequently came under the control of several different parties, greatly changing the continuity of its overall appearance and scope. Similarly, developer J.L. Cochrane began the development of the Edgewater subdivision in northern Lake View in the mid-1880s. Edgewater was probably the closest development in size and scope to Austin. Cochrane engaged the services of some of Chicago's most prominent architects including J.L. Silsbee and George Maher to develop multiple tracts adjacent to Lake Michigan with excellently designed Shingle Style dwellings, but the later desirability of the land for multi-unit apartment buildings has almost completely wiped out all traces of the original development. Other small developments of Shingle Style dwellings were promoted throughout the city and surrounding suburbs by various developers, most notably S.E. Gross of Chicago, but none were of the size and scope of Austin. Austin was unique among these developments in that its character was the result of the well-planned, consistent development of a village by individuals, rather than the result of uniform development by a single party.

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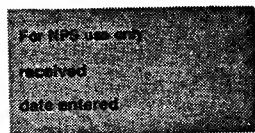
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Inventory of Contributing Structures

Structures which contribute to the character and significance of the District are itemized in the following list. Buildings are identified by address and described in terms of number of stories, construction type, use, and date of construction. The architect is identified if known. The list also denotes whether the building is inappropriately covered with modern siding, and whether it is listed on the Illinois Historic Sites Survey. An asterisk to the left of the building address indicates a structure of special architectural significance and merit.

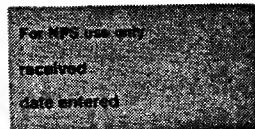
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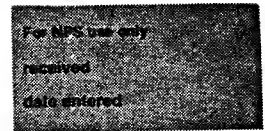
| Address | Stories | Const. Type | Use | Date | Architect | Siding | IHSS |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|----------|---------------|---------------|--------|------|
| N. Austin Blvd. | | | | | | | |
| 525 | See 5967 | Race | | | | | |
| 545 | See 5966 | Race | | | | | |
| W. Corcoran Pl. | | | | | | | |
| 5631-33 | 3 | brick | com/apt. | c.1898 | | | |
| * 5637 | 3 | brick | com/off. | 1895 | F.R. Schock | | x |
| * 5645-63 | 2 | stone | com. | 1913 w. adds. | F.R. Schock | | x |
| 5721-3 | 1&2 | ter cot. | com. | 1912 | | | |
| 5803 | See 334-48 | Menard | | | | | |
| 5807 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | | |
| 5811 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | | x |
| W. Fulton Ave. - even | | | | | | | |
| 5622 | 2-1/2 | frame | res. | c.1890 | F.R. Schock ? | | x |
| 5720 | See 300 | Waller | | | | | |
| 5722 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1898 | | | x |
| 5800-10 | 3 | brick | apts. | 1923 | | | |
| 5812 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1895 | | | x |
| 5816 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1895 | | | x |
| 5818 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1895 | | | x |
| 5826 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1898 | | | x |
| 5832 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1898 | | | x |
| odd | | | | | | | |
| 5665 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1898 | | | x |
| 5667 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1898 | | | x |
| * 5815 | 2 | frame | sfr | 1901 | | | x |
| 5819 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1901 | | | x |

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|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|------|
| Address | Stories | Const. Type | Use | Date | Architect | Siding | INSS |
| W. Lake St. | | | | | | | |
| 5712 | 2-1/2 | brick | flat | 1905 | | | |
| 5716 | 2-1/2 | brick | flat | 1905 | | | |
| 5720 | 2-1/2 | brick | flat | 1905 | | | |
| 5724 | 2-1/2 | brick | flat | 1905 | | | |
| 5728 | 2-1/2 | brick | flat | 1905 | | | |
| 5732 | 2-1/2 | brick | flat | 1905 | | | |
| 5736 | 2-1/2 | brick | flat | 1905 | | | |
| 5740 | 2-1/2 | brick | flat | 1905 | | | |
| 5744 | 2-1/2 | brick | flat | 1905 | | | |
| 5748 | 2-1/2 | brick | flat | 1905 | | | |
| 5806-10 | 4 | brick | apts. | 1928 | | | |
| 5814-58 | 4 | brick | apts. | 1926 | | | |
| * 5900-08 | 3 | brick | rel/res. | 1913 | | | x |
| * 5916-22 | 3 | brick | church/ school | 1912 | | | x |
| 5932-44 | 3 | brick | com/apts. | 1923 | | | |
| 5946-56 | 3 | brick | apts. | 1915 | | | |
| 5958 | 2 | brick | com/apts. | 1913 | | | |
| N. Mayfield Ave. | | | | | | | |
| * 301 | | brick | church | 1937 w. add. | Paul Schweikher | | |
| 440-42 | See 5900-08 | Lake | | | | | |
| 515 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1900 | | | |
| 516-18 | 3 | brick | rooming house | c.1901 | | | |
| 600-10 | See 5900 | Ohio | | | | | |
| 603-05 | 2 | brick | 4-flat | c.1915 | | | |
| N. Menard Ave. (even) | | | | | | | |
| * 200-04 | 2 | brick | apts. | 1925 | | | x |
| 208 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |
| 212 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1891 | | | x |
| 218 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |

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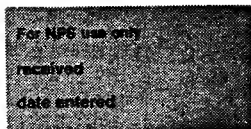
National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet description Item number 7 Page 14

| Address | Stories | Const. Type | Use | Date | Architect | Siding | IHSS |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------|----------------|--------|------|
| N. Menard Ave. - even (cont.) | | | | | | | |
| 228 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1885 | | x | |
| 234 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1889 | | x | |
| 238 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1885 | | x | |
| 240 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | c.1915 | | | |
| * 244 | 2 | frame | sfr | 1901 | | | |
| 300-06 | See 5800-10 | Fulton | | | | | |
| 310-16 | 4 | brick | apts. | 1928 | | | |
| 320 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1888 | | x | |
| 324 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |
| 330 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |
| 334-48 | 4 | brick | apt. | 1929 | | | |
| | | | hotel | | | | |
| 436 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1900 | | x | |
| 438 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1898 | | x | |
| odd | | | | | | | |
| 203 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |
| * 207 | 2 | fr-stuc. | 2-flat | 1915 | D.S. Pentecost | | x |
| 223 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1888 | | x | |
| * 231 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1888 | | | |
| 237 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1886 | | | |
| 243 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1886 | | x | |
| 305 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |
| 309-13 | 2-1/2 | frame | duplex | c.1890 | | x | |
| * 317 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1889 | | | |
| 321 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1904 | | x | |
| 327 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1900 | | | |
| 329 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | 1909 | | | |
| 335-43 | 3 | brick | apts. | 1912 | | | |
| 345-47 | See 5721-37 | Corcoran | | | | | |
| 427-33 | 3 | fr-stuc. | rooming house | 1905 | | | |
| 501 | See 5750 | Midway | | | | | |
| 555-65 | See 5747-51 | Ohio | | | | | |

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Continuation sheet description Item number 7 Page 15

 Address Stories Type Use Date Architect Siding IHSS

W. Midway Park - even

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|----------|--------|--------|----------------|---|---|
| * 5700 | | brick | church | 1901 | A.N. Barrows | | x |
| 5710 | 2-1/2 | brick | sfr | c.1901 | | | |
| 5716 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1900 | | | |
| 5720 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1900 | | | |
| * 5726 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1886 | F.R. Schock | | |
| 5730 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1900 | | x | |
| 5736 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1898 | | x | |
| 5740 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1896 | | | |
| * 5750 | 2 | frame | 2-flat | 1909 | | | x |
| * 5804 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1886 | F.R. Schock | | x |
| * 5810 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1892 | F.R. Schock | | x |
| * 5830 | 2 | brick | sfr | 1920 | F.R. Schock | | x |
| * 5840 | 2 | brick | sfr | 1901 | F.R. Schock | | x |
| 5900-04 | 3 | brick | 6-flat | 1912 | | | |
| 5906 | 2 | stone | 2-flat | c.1905 | | | |
| 5908 | 2 | stone | 2-flat | c.1905 | | | |
| 5914 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1886 | | x | x |
| 5918 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |
| 5924 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |
| * 5928 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1893 | | | x |
| 5932 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1890 | F.R. Schock | | |
| 5938 | 2 | stone | 2-flat | 1907 | | | |
| * 5940 | 2-1/2 | frame | flats | 1890 | F.R. Schock | | x |
| 5950-52 | 2-1/2 | frame | flats | 1895 | W.J. Van Kuren | x | x |
| 5958 | 2-1/2 | frame | flats | 1895 | W.J. Van Kuren | | x |
| * 5962 | 2-1/2 | br-stuc. | sfr | 1910 | R.M. Hyde | | x |

W. Midway Park - odd

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|----------|--------|------|--------------|---|---|
| * 5701-05 | | brick | church | 1905 | Wm. Drummond | | x |
| 5709 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1905 | | | |
| 5715 | 2-1/2 | fr-stuc. | sfr | 1905 | | | |
| 5719 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1905 | | x | |
| 5725 | 2-1/2 | fr-stuc. | sfr | 1905 | | | |
| 5729 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1905 | | x | |
| 5733 | 2-1/2 | fr-stuc. | sfr | 1905 | | | |
| 5739 | 2 | brick | sfr | 1937 | | | |
| 5749 | 2-1/2 | fr-stuc. | sfr | 1905 | | | |

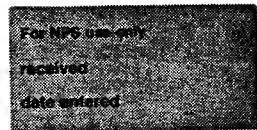
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Continuation sheet description Item number 7 Page 16

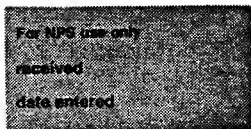
| Address | Stories | Const. Type | Use | Date | Architect | Siding | IHSS |
|------------------------------|---------|----------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|------|
| W. Midway Park - odd (cont.) | | | | | | | |
| 5803 | 2-1/2 | fr-stuc. | sfr | 1907 | | | |
| 5809 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | c.1914 | | | |
| 5815 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | 1914 | | | |
| 5817 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1914 | | | |
| 5821 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | 1914 | | | |
| 5825 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | 1915 | | | |
| 5829 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | 1916 | | | |
| 5833 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | 1915 | | | |
| 5837 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | 1915 | | | |
| 5839 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | 1915 | | | |
| 5843 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | c.1915 | | | |
| * 5849 | 2-1/2 | fr-stuc. | 2-flat | 1911 | F.R. Schock | | x |
| 5903 | 2-1/2 | fr-stuc. | sfr | 1905 | O.W. Marble | | |
| 5907 | 2-1/2 | brick | sfr | 1924 | | | x |
| 5917-19 | 3 | brick | 6-flat | c.1910 | | | |
| 5925 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1897 | | x | |
| 5929 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1896 | | x | |
| 5931-33 | 3 | brick | 6-flat | 1916 | | | |
| 5937-39 | 2-1/2 | frame | duplex | c.1897 | | x | |
| * 5945 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1896 | | | x |
| 5951 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1901 | | | |
| 5955 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1894 | F.R. Schock | x | |
| 5959-69 | 3 | brick | apts. | 1907 | O.W. Marble | | |
| W. Ohio Street - even | | | | | | | |
| * 5704 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1871 | | | x |
| 5710 | 2-1/2 | fr-stuc. | sfr | c.1905 | | | |
| * 5714 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1876 | | | x |
| 5720 | 1-1/2 | fr-stuc. | sfr | 1912 | | | |
| 5726 | 1-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1890 | | | |
| 5734 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1889 | | x | |
| 5736 | 1-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |
| 5740 | 1-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |
| 5744 | 1-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |
| 5748 | 1-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |
| 5750 | 1-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |

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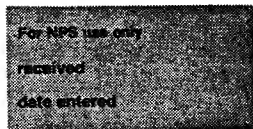


| Continuation sheet | description | Item number | 7 | Page | 17 | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|------|--|--|---|
| Address | Stories | Type | Use | Date | Architect | Siding | IBSS | | | |
| W. Ohio St. - even (cont.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5802 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1889 | | | | | | X |
| 5806 | 1-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | | | | | X |
| 5814 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1889 | | | | | | X |
| 5816 | 2 | brick | 4-flat | c.1898 | | | | | | |
| 5822 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1891 | | | | | | X |
| 5826 | 1-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1891 | | | | | | |
| 5830 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | | | | | |
| 5834 | 1-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | | | | | X |
| 5838 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | | | | | X |
| 5840 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | c.1915 | | | | | | |
| 5844 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | 1925 | | | | | | |
| 5900 | 2 | brick | spts. | 1926 | | | | | | |
| 5906 | 2-1/2 | br-fr. | sfr | c.1927 | | | | | | |
| 5908 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | c.1922 | | | | | | |
| 5910 | 2 | fr-stuc. | sfr | c.1907 | | | | | | |
| 5914 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | 1912 | | | | | | |
| 5918 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | | | | | |
| 5922 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1907 | | | | | | X |
| 5924 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1886 | F.R. Schock ? | | | | | X |
| 5928 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1895 | D.E. Postle | | | | | X |
| 5938 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1895 | | | | | | X |
| 5940 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1897 | | | | | | X |
| * 5944 | 2 | frame | sfr | 1906 | | | | | | X |
| odd | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5709 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | | | | | |
| 5715 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1888 | | | | | | X |
| 5719 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | | | | | X |
| 5723-25 | 2 | brick | 4-flat | c.1915 | | | | | | |
| 5733 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1896 | | | | | | X |
| 5737-39 | 2 | brick | 4-flat | c.1900 | | | | | | X |
| 5743-45 | 3 | brick | 6-flat | 1922 | | | | | | |
| 5747-51 | 2 | brick | spts. | 1921 | | | | | | |
| * 5805 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1894 | | | | | | X |
| * 5809 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1894 | | | | | | |
| 5815 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1895 | | | | | | X |
| 5819 | 2-1/2 | brick | 2-flat | 1904 | | | | | | |

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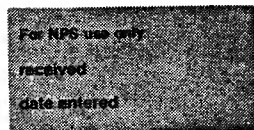
| Address | Stories | Const. Type | Use | Date | Architect | Siding | IHSS |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|------|
| W. Ohio St. - odd (cont.) | | | | | | | |
| 5823 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |
| 5829 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |
| 5833 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1895 | | x | |
| 5837 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |
| 5841 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |
| 5845 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1904 | | | |
| 5849-51 | 2 | brick | 4-flat | 1925 | | | |
| * 5905 | 2-1/2 | brick | sfr | c.1885 | | x | x |
| 5909 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1903 | | x | |
| 5915 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1900 | | x | |
| 5919 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1907 | | x | |
| 5921 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | 1911 | | | |
| 5925 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | 1911 | | | |
| 5929 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | 1912 | | | |
| 5935 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1897 | | x | |
| 5939 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | 1910 | | | |
| 5943 | 2 | brick | 4-flat | c.1910 | | | |
| 5947-49 | 3 | brick | 6-flat | 1916 | | | |
| 5953 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1890 | | x | |
| 5959 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1895 | | | |
| 5961 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1895 | | x | |
| 5969 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |
| N. Parkside Ave. - even | | | | | | | |
| 200 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1909 | W.J. Van Kuren | x | |
| 206 | 2-1/2 | fr-stuc. | sfr | 1909 | Wm. Harlev | | |
| 216 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1906 | | x | |
| * 220 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1882 | | x | |
| 226 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1889 | | x | |
| 230 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1886 | | x | |
| 236 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1885 | | | |
| 240-42 | 3 | brick | 6-flat | c.1916 | | | |
| * 302 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1889 | F.R. Schock | x | x |
| 306 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1888 | | x | |
| 312 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1885 | | | |

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| Continuation sheet | description | Item number | 7 | Page | 19 | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|------|
| Address | Stories | Const. Type | Use | Date | Architect | Siding | IRSS |
| N. Parkside Ave. - even (cont.) | | | | | | | |
| * 316 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1886 | | | x |
| * 324 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1886 | | | x |
| 330 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1887 | | x | |
| 334 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1896 | | | |
| odd | | | | | | | |
| 203 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1894 | | x | |
| 207-09 | 3 | brick | 6-flat | 1906 | | | |
| 215 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1894 | | x | |
| 219 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1894 | | x | |
| * 303 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1890 | F. R. Schock | x | x |
| 305 | See 5622 Fulton | | | | | | |
| * 307 | 2 | fr-stuc. | sfr | 1905 | | | x |
| 311 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1887 | | x | |
| 317 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1896 | | x | |
| * 323-25 | 2-1/2 | stone | duplex | 1895 | | | x |
| * 339 | 4 | brick | apts. | 1895 | | | |
| W. Race Ave. - even | | | | | | | |
| 5700-16 | 3 | brick | apts. | 1922 | | | |
| 5718-20 | 2 | brick | 4-flat | c.1903 | | | |
| 5734 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | x | |
| 5736 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1892 | | x | |
| 5744 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1892 | | x | |
| * 5748 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1886 | F.R. Schock | | |
| * 5804 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1888 | F.R. Schock | | x |
| 5820 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1892 | | x | |
| * 5824 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1902 | | | x |
| 5828 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1902 | | x | |
| * 5830 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1902 | | | x |
| * 5836 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1898 | | | |
| 5840 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1901 | | x | |
| 5844 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1901 | | x | |
| 5850 | 2 | frame | sfr | 1901 | | | |

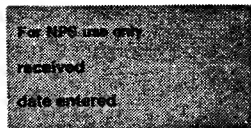
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| Continuation sheet | description | Item number | 7 | Page | 20 | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|------|
| Address | Stories | Const. Type | Use | Date | Architect | Siding | IHSS |
| W. Race Ave. - even (cont.) | | | | | | | |
| 5904 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1896 | | x | |
| * 5908 | 2 | frame | sfr | 1893 | | | x |
| * 5914 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1892 | | | |
| 5918 | 2 | frame | sfr | 1901 | | x | |
| 5924 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | 1922 | | | |
| 5930 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1905 | | x | |
| 5932 | 2-1/2 | brick | 3-flat | 1902 | F.R. Schock | | |
| 5936 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1889 | | x | x |
| 5942-44 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | 1908 | | | |
| 5946-48 | 3 | brick | 3-flat | 1915 | | | |
| * 5952 | 2-1/2 | fr-stuc. | sfr | 1907 | F.R. Schock | | |
| 5956 | 2-1/2 | fr-stuc. | sfr | c.1905 | | | |
| 5960-62 | 3 | brick | 6-flat | 1924 | | | |
| 5966 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1901 | | | |
| odd | | | | | | | |
| 5701 | 1 | brick | sfr | c.1907 | | | |
| 5705 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1888 | | x | |
| 5711 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1888 | | x | |
| 5713-15 | 2-1/2 | frame | duplex | c.1891 | | | |
| 5717-19 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1892 | | x | |
| 5723 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1902 | | x | |
| 5727 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1896 | | x | |
| 5731 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1896 | | x | |
| 5739 | 2-1/2 | frame | flats | c.1895 | | x | |
| 5745 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1896 | | x | |
| * 5749 | 2 | frame | sfr | 1888 | | | x |
| 5801 | 2-1/2 | brick | sfr | c.1903 | | | |
| 5807 | 2-1/2 | fr-stuc. | sfr | 1900 | W.J. Van Kuren | | |
| 5809 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1906 | | | |
| * 5815 | 2-1/2 | brick | 3-flat | 1896 | | | |
| * 5819-21 | 2 | brick | duplex | 1896 | | | x |
| 5825 | 2 | brick | sfr | 1900 | Z.T. Davis | | |
| * 5827 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1901 | | | x |
| 5833 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1905 | | x | |
| * 5837 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1904 | | | x |
| 5843 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1899 | | x | |

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| Address | Stories | Const. Type | Use | Date | Architect | Siding | IHSS |
|----------------------------|---------|-------------|---------------|--------|----------------|--------|------|
| W. Race Ave. - odd (cont.) | | | | | | | |
| 5845 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1904 | | | x |
| 5849 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1905 | | | |
| 5901-05 | 2 | brick | apts. | 1914 | | | |
| 5909 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1892 | | | |
| 5915 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1900 | | | x |
| 5919 | 2-1/2 | fr-stuc. | sfr | 1907 | | | |
| 5925 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1890 | | | |
| * 5929 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1895 | | | |
| 5935 | 2-1/2 | brick | sfr | 1904 | | | |
| 5939 | 2 | frame | sfr | 1894 | O.C. Smith | | |
| 5943 | 2 | stone | 2-flat | 1907 | | | |
| 5947 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1908 | | | x |
| 5953-55 | 2 | brick | 4-flat | c.1908 | | | |
| 5959 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1892 | | | x |
| 5967 | 6 | brick | apt. hotel | 1928 | | | |
| N. Waller Ave. - even | | | | | | | |
| 202 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | | x |
| 206-08 | 2 | brick | 4-flat | c.1904 | | | |
| 212 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1892 | | | |
| 220 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | | x |
| 224 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | | x |
| 228 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | | x |
| 232 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | | x |
| 236 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1895 | | | |
| * 300 | | stone | church | 1933 | | | x |
| * 308 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1888 | F.R. Schock | | x |
| 314 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1889 | W.J. Van Kuren | | x |
| * 320 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1891 | | | |
| 324 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1892 | | | x |
| * 328 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1892 | | | x |
| 336 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1891 | | | x |

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| Address | Stories | Const. Type | Use | Date | Architect | Siding | IHSS |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|--------|-------------|--------|------|
| N. Waller Ave. - odd | | | | | | | |
| 201-03 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1899 | | x | |
| 209 | 2-1/2 | fr-stuc. | sfr | 1908 | | | |
| 211 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1895 | | x | |
| 217 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | c.1920 | | | |
| 221 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1906 | | x | |
| 225 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | c.1914 | | | |
| 229 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1906 | | x | |
| 231 | 2-1/2 | fr-stuc. | sfr | c.1903 | | | |
| 237-39 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | c.1922 | | | x |
| 241 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1890 | | | |
| 247 | 2 | brick | 2-flat | c.1922 | | | |
| 311 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1895 | | x | |
| 315 | 3-1/2 | brick | rooming house | 1919 | | | x |
| 319-23 | 2-1/2 | fr-stuc. | duplex | 1905 | | | |
| * 325 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | 1894 | | | x |
| 333 | 2-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1891 | | | |
| 439-41 | 2 | brick | firehouse | 1898 | F.R. Schock | | x |
| West End Ave. | | | | | | | |
| 5664-66 | 2 | brick | sfr | c.1920 | | | |
| 5712 | 2-1/2 | brick | sfr | 1922 | | | |
| 5720 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1892 | | x | |
| 5800-08 | See 200-04 Menard | | | | | | |
| 5812 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1892 | | x | |
| 5816 | 1-1/2 | frame | sfr | c.1897 | | x | |
| 5820 | 2 | frame | sfr | c.1897 | | x | |

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Intrusive and Non-Contributing Structures

Though most structures retain a high degree of integrity relative to their original design and thereby contribute to the District, some altered residences and newer buildings were identified as non-contributing and intrusive elements. As noted in the list of contributing structures, the re-facing of older structures with newer siding is a common condition, but one that is generally deemed reversible for purposes of rehabilitation. In contrast, some older homes have been extensively altered to the point where the reversibility of these alterations is dubious. While such structures preserve the architectural scale consistent throughout the district the degree of such alterations make these dwellings non-contributing. Intrusive structures are those buildings which have been built during the last forty-five years and which were built in a manner completely unsympathetic to neighboring structures in terms of scale, materials, siting, and overall architectural quality.

Non-Contributing

555 North Austin Boulevard
247 North Menard Avenue
301 North Menard Avenue
5744 West Midway Park
5848 West Midway Park
5911 West Midway Park
5948 West Midway Park
5705 West Ohio Street
5730 West Ohio Street
5934 West Ohio Street
327 North Parkside Avenue
5728 West Race Avenue
5737 West Race Avenue

Intrusive

5665-67 West Corcoran Place (addition onto
older bank structure)
5860-70 West Lake Street/431-39 North Mayfield
Avenue
5949 West Lake Street (park fieldhouse)
5968 West Lake Street
213 North Menard Avenue
5928 West Race Avenue
301-03 North Waller Avenue/5668-80 West
Fulton Street
305-09 North Waller Avenue

The total number of contributing buildings within this district is 336. There are 13 non-contributing buildings and 8 intrusive buildings within the boundaries of the district.

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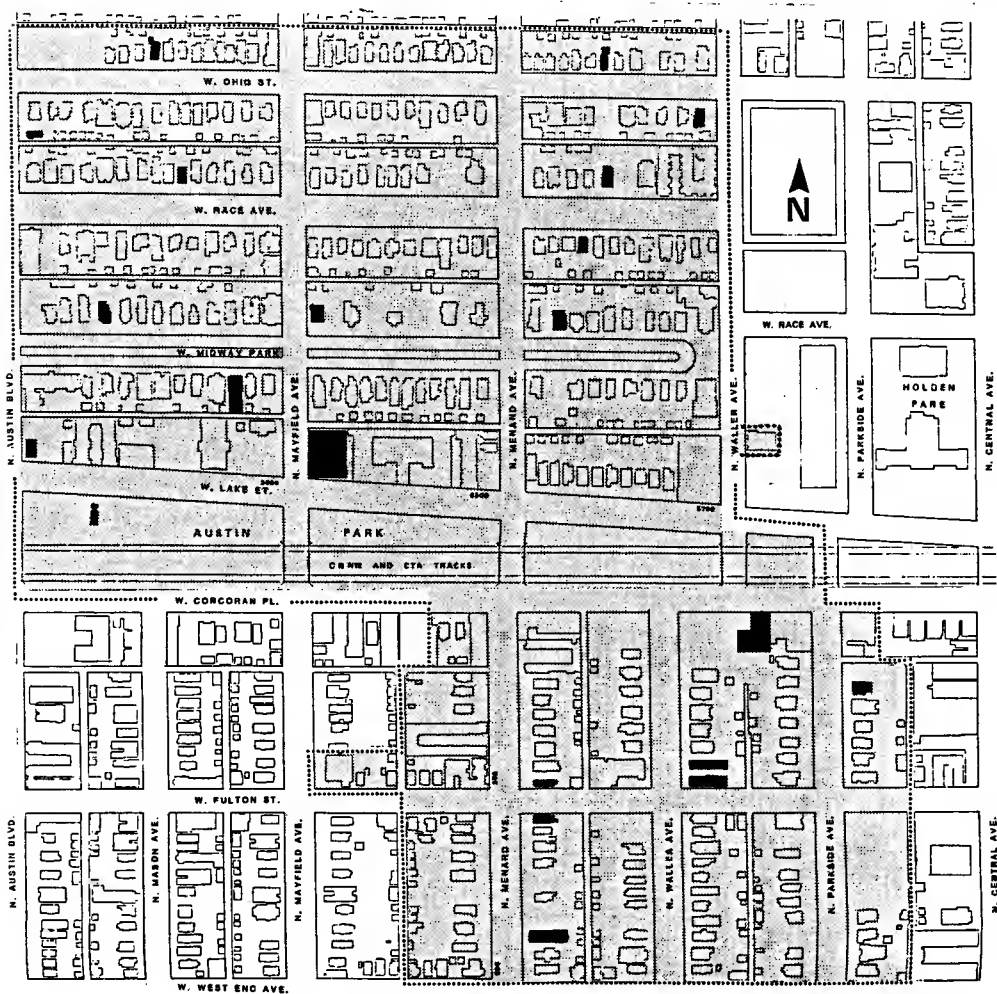
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Austin Historic District -- Intrusive and Non-Contributing Structures



8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| prehistoric | archeology-prehistoric | community planning | landscape architecture | religion |
| 1400-1499 | archeology-historic | conservation | law | science |
| 1500-1599 | agriculture | economics | literature | sculpture |
| 1600-1699 | X architecture | education | military | social/ |
| 1700-1799 | art | engineering | music | humanitarian |
| X 1800-1899 | commerce | exploration settlement | philosophy | theater |
| X 1900- | communications | industry | politics government | transportation |
| | | invention | | other (specify) |

Specific dates (1870-1930)

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

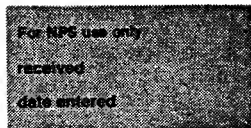
Summary

In central Austin, on either side of the rail line that has linked the community to downtown Chicago since 1848, there remains a distinct enclave of substantial frame Victorian structures which collectively suggest the historical development of this area as a railroad suburb of the late nineteenth century. Illustrating numerous variations on the Queen Anne, Stick, and Shingle styles, the ornate dwellings sited on spacious lawns indicate the affluence of the District's early residents whose predilections for picturesque and pastoral living prompted their move from the city to outlying areas. By circumstance of the annexation of the area to Chicago in 1899, the community represents a unique development pattern. While its larger homes and shaded streetscapes suggest a nineteenth-century suburban character, subsequent post annexation structures which filled in former large suburban lots emphatically portray the process by which this railroad suburb was transformed into an urban neighborhood.

The Austin Historic District retains its integrity of design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The District is "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history," in that it represents the development of a suburb which retained its identity after incorporation as a city neighborhood. Its architecture embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Victorian type, period, and methods of construction. By the concentration of designs by architect Frederick Schock and the inclusion of William Drummond's masterpiece--the First Congregational Church of Austin--the architecture of the District represents the work of masters. Many of the residences possess high artistic values. The District is remarkably coherent with few non-contributing or intrusive structures. The discussion which follows describes the development of the community and evaluates the architectural and historical significance as well as the inherent integrity of the Austin Historic District.

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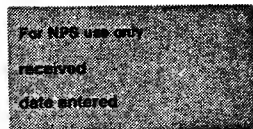
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Origin and Development

Settlement in present-day Austin was limited and diffused prior to 1865. In 1835, Henry L. DeKoven became the first white settler in the area after purchasing from the federal government the 280-acre tract bounded generally by what is now Austin and Augusta boulevards, Central Avenue, and Lake Street. At the time of DeKoven's settlement, the area was known as Sand Ridge in reference to the slight rise in the prairie west of Chicago at what is now Pine Avenue (5500 west). The principal thoroughfare between Chicago and Sand Ridge and the communities to the west was the Lake Street Turnpike, initially an Indian trail. The road was graded and run-off ditches were dug beginning in 1842, and by 1849 the roadway was surfaced with wooden planks. In 1842, John Pierson evidently recognized the commercial potential of the turnpike. He joined DeKoven at Sand Ridge and built a two-story log tavern, the "Six-Mile House," near what is now Lake Street and Pine Avenue. Despite the siting of the community along such a prominent thoroughfare, early settlement was almost non-existent. By 1866 there were only five families in the area.

With his purchase of Henry L. DeKoven's holdings in 1865, Henry Austin began his involvement with the area that eventually took his name and whose historical development and current physical characteristics are irrevocably linked to the force of his personality. Henry Austin (1828-1889) was born in Skaneateles, New York, a descendant of a strong New England Yankee lineage. Around 1856, Austin moved to Chicago. Austin was employed as the Chicago and Midwestern representative of the Gould Manufacturing Company, a New York State hardware manufacturing firm. While continuing in Gould's employment for twenty-five years, Austin invested his earnings in real estate. His investments were principally in land around Oak Park as well as property near Colorado Springs, Colorado. Austin's holdings in Oak Park encompassed approximately fourteen hundred acres, while the acreage of the latter was reported as some thirteen thousand. That his principal loyalties lay in Chicago and its environs is suggested by the name that he gave to his extensive Colorado livestock acreage, "Chicago Ranch." Austin's principal residence was the home he built in Oak Park in 1859.

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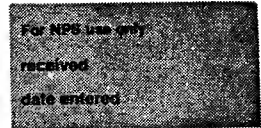
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Austin called his tract "Austinville" on the legal plat and immediately subdivided forty acres bounded by Lake Street and Central, Chicago, and Waller Avenues. During the spring of 1866, Austin offered to donate approximately thirty acres of his new subdivision to the United States Brass and Clock Company of New Haven, Connecticut, as an incentive for the company to establish a factory in the new subdivision. Part of the donated land included the four-acre parcel bounded by Lake Street and Central, Race, and Parkside avenues. Named Holden Park in honor of C.C.P. Holden, president of the brass and clock company, the park eventually became the site of the Austin Town Hall in 1871.

Along with his efforts to establish the clock and brass company as an anchor for his development, Austin moved to enhance his property by facilitating railroad transportation to it. The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, predecessor of the Chicago and North Western Railway, had laid tracks at grade level parallel to the Lake Street Turnpike by 1848. In 1866, Austin built a railroad depot at Central Avenue and arranged for the railway company to establish regular service between Chicago and the new subdivision.

Although industrial land use was incongruous with the almost exclusively residential patterns of Austin's later development, the brass and clock factory was constructed on Waller Avenue at Lake Street by October, 1866, stimulating settlement in the area. Many of the employees had relocated from Connecticut and built cottages near the new factory. In the earliest days the fledgling village was alternately called "Austinville" or "Austin," but one account indicates that Henry Austin himself considered the name "Ridgeland" in deference to the previously cited topography. However, the general consensus (whether it was the consensus of Austin, company officials, or the few village residents is unclear) was to name the town for the man whose energies had created it.

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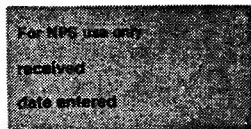
Austin was a village within Cicero Township, which also included the villages of Oak Park, Ridgeland (annexed to Oak Park in 1901), Cicero, and Moreland (immediately east of Austin). The township was organized in 1857. One set of township trustees and employees administered the various villages. From 1871 until 1899 when the village was annexed to Chicago, Austin was the township seat. The town hall was located at Central and Lake Streets in Holden Park. The township undertook a number of public improvements to enhance its villages, not the least of which involved road building. As supervisor for the township in 1865, Henry Austin was responsible for widening three of the principal east-west thoroughfares -- Lake Street, Chicago Avenue, and Madison Street -- and for laying out nine north-south avenues, including Central and Austin Avenues. The township also financed the laying of drainage and sewage lines, construction of wooden and later stone sidewalks, and further road improvements.

It appears doubtful that Austin intended to continue the working-class character suggested by the establishment of the brass and clock company. The initial donation of two parcels for public parks--Holden Park and Merrick Park, just east of Central Avenue at Lake Street--coupled with the auction of large residential lots beginning in 1867, indicate amenities usually associated with leisure class development. Whatever Henry Austin's intentions were, the brass and clock company was destroyed by fire in 1868, and most of its workers returned to Connecticut.

As intended, regular service of the Chicago and North Western Railway attracted businessmen and professionals to the village. Initial land auctions were so successful that Henry Austin was prompted to subdivide other portions of his 280 acres. Within two years, he had bought an additional eighty acres--between Madison Street, Austin Boulevard, Lake Street, and Menard Avenue (5800 west)--and subdivided most of his property. C.C. Merrick, an official of the brass and clock company, owned eighty acres east of Central Avenue. He joined Henry Austin in the initial 1865 subdivision known as "Austinville, being Austin and Merrick's Subdivision." The estate of John Frink, partner of the Frink and Walker stage coach line, owned seventy-two acres on either side of Central Avenue immediately south of the railroad tracks. Frink's son-in-law, Warren Hecox, as well as Clayton Crafts, Lyman Bridges, and Henry Waller were among others whose holdings comprised the community's original square-mile settlement, bounded by present-day Chicago and Laramie avenues, Madison Street, and Austin Boulevard.

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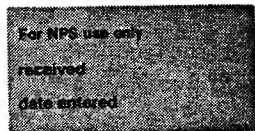
The earliest homes were built northwest of the station and along Central Avenue, because of its proximity to the depot. Only two homes remain from the earliest era of construction: the Charles Hitchcock House (ca. 1871) at 5704 West Ohio Street, and the Seth Warner House (1868-69; listed on the National Register on June 3, 1982) which is not within the District. Both houses were built in an elaborately detailed Italianate style, but the latter, being of brick, was deemed more substantial in contemporary accounts. Photographs show that the early land buyers erected handsome frame dwellings in the picturesque styles promulgated nationally by architects Andrew Jackson Downing and Calvert Vaux.

By 1873, prospects for the village seemed bright. Thirty to forty houses had been constructed south of the tracks to add to the approximately 100 houses to the north, most of which were described in a 1873 newspaper account simply as "neat cottages" but also noted several which were "quite pretentious."⁽¹⁾ The population was estimated as 800 with most heads of households having businesses in the city. Movement from the city was influenced by the Chicago Fire of 1871 and the resulting flight of the population to avoid the density of the city. In addition, the fire notwithstanding, wood-framing was still the prevalent construction technique. Restrictions on wood construction in Chicago made people look outside of the city limits to build in wood.

Further development in Austin was slowed by the financial crisis of 1873 and the ensuing national depression. It was not until 1880 that intense development and construction were resumed. An 1881 newspaper article reported the population as 1600, indicating that some growth had been sustained over the previous eight years. The article noted that in "the past year a real estate and building boom has struck the village and property has increased in value over 100 per cent within a short time." It went on to state that "over fifty houses have been constructed during the past few months."⁽²⁾ Austinites had emerged from the fallows of economic depression. They were about to transform Austin's identity from that of a quaint, non-descript village into a prominent, decidedly middle-class suburb.

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Austin as a Nineteenth-Century Railroad Suburb

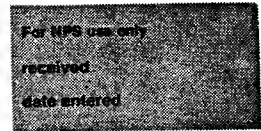
During the 1880s and 1890s, Austin typified the suburban ideal. Like other outlying communities, Austin was able to develop and maintain that ideal because of access to commuter rail service, especially the Chicago and North Western Railway. Residential settlement away from the city, combined with economic dependency to it in terms of employment, was caused by nineteenth-century industrialization. Though heavy industry brought about economic prosperity through jobs, higher wages, transportation, and numerous other benefits, it also directly and indirectly created conditions which diminished the quality of life in cities. In seeking ways to improve their living conditions, the expanding middle class that resulted from industrialization recognized the potential offered by rail service. They were able to earn a living in the bustling city and retreat to the comparative calm of the suburb in the evenings and on weekends.

Railroad suburbs in Chicago date from the 1850s when the first rail lines from the city allowed daily commutes between Chicago and such newly established suburbs as Evanston, Lake Forest, and Hyde Park.⁽³⁾ The development of urban rail transportation coincided with a boom in real estate values and speculation, and fueled real estate development of outlying areas. Continued suburban growth was inhibited by the economic Panic of 1857 and did not resume fully until the post-Civil War era.

The rail service of the Chicago and North Western was supplemented by east-west routes of competing rail companies. In 1881, Austinite Henry Vandercook initiated the West Chicago Dummy Railway which operated along present-day West End Avenue between Forest Park and the intersection of Madison Street and Pulaski Avenue. Oak Parkers E.A. Cummings and D.J. Kennedy established the Cicero and Proviso Street Railway along Lake Street between Maywood and Cicero Avenue in Chicago in 1889. Access agreements held by these companies with other lines, the presence of streetcars on Chicago Avenue and Madison Street, and the opening of the Harrison and Lake street elevated lines during the 1890s provided Austinites with a comprehensive metropolitan rail network.

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Although Austin's origins coincide with the post-Civil War building boom, it was not until 1890 that the village reached its peak of suburban development. The timeless appeal of pastoral calm was its primary inducement. Reporting on the suburb's qualities one report noted, "It has been, since its inception as a village, the object of the residents of Austin to make this little suburb a retreat for those who, grown tired of the din of a city existence, desire to benefit by the rusticity of a suburban life." Citing the pleasing duality often noted by real estate brokers, the writer goes on to say that the village "possesses all the advantages of a city with none of its annoying disadvantages."(4) These conditions were obviously appealing and construction flourished. Pastoral calm notwithstanding, another reporter six years later noted the frenzy of building activity: "Building is seen everywhere; the old land marks (sic) are disappearing and modern homes are taking their places."(5) Despite the rapid expansion of the village and the ongoing construction of elegant homes, business blocks, churches, and schools as well as public improvements to the streets and parks, the improvements were planned and executed with respect for the rustic qualities of the village.

Just as Kenwood had previously been labeled "the Lake Forest of the South Side," Austin was referred to as "the Kenwood of the West Side" for the similar circumstance of its urbane citizenry residing in a sylvan retreat. Many of Austin's residents were professionals or executives drawn from a broad range of Chicago businesses. In general, the significance of these individuals was limited to their era and community. Two notable exceptions are Emory B. Moore and Jacob Joseph Walser. Moore, who moved into the house at 324 North Parkside Avenue in 1888, was the founder and president of a wood carpet (parquetry) company that eventually became the Benjamin Moore Paint Company. In 1884, Jacob Joseph Walser was one of the founding partners of the Goss Printing Press Company, manufacturers of web perfecting newspaper presses. (Walser's house on Central Avenue is no longer standing. However, in 1903, Walser's son, Joseph Jacob, commissioned Frank Lloyd Wright to design the house still standing at 42 North Central Avenue, but which is not included in the District.)(6) Most of the businesses with which Austin's elite were involved have long since been dissolved or acquired by other companies, leaving the extant collection of substantial frame Victorian homes as their principal legacy.

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Despite the affluent identity of the suburb suggested by the residency of so many executives and professionals, this white-collar group did not represent the majority of residents. Their population was large enough to create Austin's image as an affluent suburb but, like most other high-status communities, the majority of the residents were laborers and service-industry workers. The Chicago and North Western Railway car shops, established in the early 1870s in neighboring Moreland, were a principal employer. A local dairy and township utility companies as well as local and downtown merchants provided additional jobs.

Regardless of their economic standing, a large number of Austin's residents had a distinct social orientation based on the fact that many were descended from New England Protestant families. The social and religious values of these descendants were influential in shaping the smalltown character of their adopted community. Henry Austin himself typified Yankee attitudes. Described as a man "pledged to temperance and morality," he used his public stature after election in 1870 as a state legislator and his private role of an influential real estate developer to assure the moral as well as physical development of both Austin and Oak Park. He drafted and introduced legislation which was enacted in 1872 as the Illinois Temperance Law. Moreover, one account describes his efforts to assure Oak Park's reputation as a temperance village by his purchase and closing of three well-established saloons. The result of these and other actions by Austin was a prohibition on liquor sales in the villages of Austin and Oak Park which lasted well into the twentieth century.(7)

The values of Henry Austin and village residents were further supported by community institutions and social life. Contemporary accounts indicate that Austin's school system, comprised of three elementary and one secondary school, enjoyed a fine reputation. There were, in addition, an exceptionally large number of churches--eleven by 1899--represented by substantial edifices. An indication of the dense concentration of churches throughout the village is indicated by the fact that that five religious structures are included within the District. The town also boasted a myriad of fraternal, political, professional, and social clubs, the most prominent of which was the Oaks Club. Organized in 1886 as a club for bachelors, the club soon broadened its membership. In the following year an impressive Shingle-style clubhouse (now demolished) was constructed on the northwest corner of Waller Avenue and Lake Street. The Oaks Club and other groups continually hosted a variety of musical, literary, and social functions reflecting the interests of village residents.

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Single-family housing predominated throughout the village, in large part due to the initial development pattern established by Henry Austin and other early subdividers. Property was sold with restrictive deed covenants to promote uniform and somewhat controlled development. Typical restrictions allowed only single-family housing, stipulated a uniform setback and building line, and set a minimum cost for new construction. This last element, when combined with land values, effectively steered different classes of residents to various parts of the suburbs. The highest land values in Austin were in the district on either side of the Chicago and North Western tracks between Pine Avenue and Austin Boulevard, resulting in the construction of the most impressive dwellings there. Emphasis on single-family home construction promoted a more homogenous and less complicated perception of Austin which contrasted with the more wide-ranging diversions offered in the city. This character reinforced the primacy of the family and its harmony.

In keeping with the residential character, business districts in central Austin were discreet. "Yankee Row," a group of stores on the north side of Race Avenue between Waller and Parkside avenues, was built in the early 1870s. Constructed of wood and inadequately maintained, the dilapidated structures were razed in the 1890s. Immediately south of Yankee Row was the site of the brass and clock factory. Following the fire, most of the block was acquired by W.A. Giles, a company official. During the 1870s and 1880s, Giles developed the primary retail district in the area, principally the frontage along the west side of Parkside Avenue between Lake and Ohio streets. During the 1890s, another commercial strip was developed south of the railroad tracks on present-day Corcoran Place (formerly South Boulevard) between Central and Parkside avenues.

Austin's residential pattern was complemented by the emphasis on the rustic qualities of the development. This was consistent with popular development ideas published in real estate journals: "Whenever subdivisions are instituted it is most necessary for the owner thereof to make it attractive....The fitting up of parks...is most essential to the ready disposition of lots or acres."(8) Henry Austin followed a similar course, although his motivations seem to have been more altruistic than economic. Like others of his time, Henry Austin apparently believed in the benefit of open land to the development of moral character. As a state legislator, Austin introduced the West Parks Bill which encouraged the development of public parks in Chicago. His actions toward his own property in Austin reflected a similar outlook. Other developers were generous with their

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improvements, but Austin's holdings were distinguished by the trees he planted in the parkways in the middle of each street. Wide streets with double driveways were lined with elms, evergreens, and a variety of nut-bearing trees. Austin maintained his unsubdivided property as well, planting new sod and shrubs, and enclosing the property with wood rail fences. Further, in 1885, Austin deeded the tract bounded by Lake Street, Austin Boulevard, Waller Avenue, and the railroad tracks for use as a public park. The park was improved with a picturesque man-made lagoon stretching between Mayfield Avenue (5900 west) and Austin Boulevard.

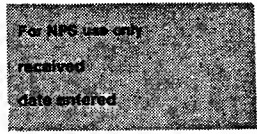
Victorian Architecture

The numerous single-family residences constructed in Austin during the first several decades of its development established a particular character for the village which may still be discerned today. The housing types, configurations, details and especially materials all contributed to the creation of a suburban milieu in the village. The housing stock which was erected between 1885 and 1895 was marked by its pronounced individuality of expression in wood construction, illustrating adaptations of the Queen Anne, Shingle and Stick styles of the period. Many of the occupants certainly had the means to build in brick, a material often associated with solid, generous construction by prosperous homebuilders. Rather than invest their wealth in basically more expensive brick construction, Austinites embellished their wooden houses with elegant ornament and spacious porches and turrets. The picturesque and romantic aspect of Austin's Victorian architecture is further enhanced by the ubiquitous use of wood, which lends a special texture and linearity to the houses in the District.

The houses built in Austin in the decades before annexation are representatives of the Victorian Queen Anne and Stick Styles, with influence of the Shingle Style. These Victorian architectural styles enhanced the suburban atmosphere of Austin's wide, tree-lined streets. Most of the houses have large front or corner porches on the raised first floor. These porches created a platform from which the residents might watch passers-by in the street, and might in turn be observed against the backdrop of their homes. The dramatic turrets, bays and gables and steep roofs of these houses provided distinctive features for individual buildings, and made each house a showpiece.

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The variety of detail and ornament and the extensive variation of the basic Victorian house configuration lent a picturesque and romantic quality to many of the larger homes. Individual structures are detailed with abstract asymmetrical wall treatment sheathed in ornamental wood shingles, clapboards, slates, and applied trim in wood or sheet metal. This is exemplified by the large houses on Midway Park designed by Frederick Schock for his own family (5804) and for Frederick Beeson (5810). However, the inventive use of wood ornament is not limited to the large homes of Austin's wealthiest inhabitants. Many of the smaller houses also have turrets, bays, and decorative wood balustrades, screens and courses. Even the simplest and smallest houses display the basic characteristics of the Victorian Queen Anne style.

Austin's pre-annexation architecture is notable for its remarkable consistency of stylistic expression, and for the very large number of noteworthy examples of the Victorian styles. The high quality of architectural design in many of the dwellings reflects care and attention to design and detail. The intent of early builders in the District was to create pleasant and personal homes within a gracious and suburban setting.

The Annexation Issue

During the last two decades of the nineteenth century, the City of Chicago carried out its own version of the United States foreign policy of manifest destiny. The city annexed adjacent areas varying in size from relatively small parcels to complete townships. Arguments favoring and opposing such accretions were abundant, and it was often the case that annexation was accomplished with the cooperation of local leaders from the targeted communities. The issue was raised initially in Cicero Township as early as 1869 when a large strip in the eastern part of the township between present-day Pulaaki and Western avenues was annexed by the city. In 1892, a proposal advanced the annexation of the entire township. Proponents contended that the township would benefit from annexation by the ability of Chicago to provide better services than the township because of the extensive network of agencies already in place in the city. Arguments opposed to the proposal cited examples of former suburbs which had been annexed and which had actually experienced a decrease in services due to the fact that the volume of land and sudden population increase overburdened existing city services. Opponents' views won out and annexation was checked for the moment.

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An equally divisive township issue during the 1890s was the proposed expansion of the Lake Street elevated railway westward to Austin Boulevard. Positions on the issue were generally split along village lines between Austin and Oak Park, the two most influential villages within the township. Austinites favored the idea, thinking it would encourage growth of their village. Oak Parkers' views were exactly opposite, since their village enjoyed a higher social standing than its eastern neighbor. They feared that the indiscriminate access to the community provided by rail service that duplicated the Chicago and North Western's at a significantly reduced fare would diminish the exclusivity of the suburb. Austin's representatives on the Cicero Township board of trustees were not beneath resorting to skulduggery in achieving their aims. A township meeting to decide the extension question, probably held in 1889, was convened by four board members, two representatives each from Austin and Oak Park. A fifth trustee representing Clyde, the village south of Austin, was ill and could not attend the meeting. Representing the views of their respective constituents, the Austin and Oak Park board members were unable to arrive at a decision and the meeting was adjourned. After the Oak Parkers left the meeting, the Austin trustees went to the home of the Clyde representative, roused the man from his sickbed, and brought him to the town hall where he cast the deciding vote in favor of extension.(9)

The Lake Street "I" was extended to Laramie Avenue (5200 west) in 1894, and by the time the annexation question was resurrected in 1899, construction on the line to Austin Boulevard was being completed. The new tracks served as a visual reminder of Austin's previous abuse of township government and pressure politics, and gave impetus to a movement to have Austin annexed to Chicago in retribution. Austinites generally opposed annexation, again fearing a diminution of services and deleterious effects on their school system. However, the issue was presented in a township-wide referendum, and when the issue came to a vote on April 25, 1899, Austinites' preferences were overwhelmed by those of the township at large and it was annexed. Parallel measures for the annexation of all of Cicero Township or the villages of Austin and Oak Park together were defeated. Austin officials challenged technicalities in the election procedure before the Illinois Supreme Court, but the Court ruled against their arguments in October, 1899, leaving the community as the newest neighborhood in Chicago.

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Post-Annexation

With its annexation Austin lost its political autonomy and to a large degree its ability to control future development. As a self-determining municipality and an influential presence in township government, the village was able to assess its requirements, and establish ordinances and budgets to implement them. But as a city neighborhood, Austin's interests had to compete with those of the multiplicity of other city neighborhoods. It quickly became more susceptible to broader city-wide development pressures and less able to deal with issues specific to Austin. The issue of zoning is a case in point, especially in comparison of Austin to Oak Park, where the latter was able to institute legislative controls on land use and the distribution of apartment buildings. Having developed contemporaneously in a similar manner, the issue of multiple-unit apartment buildings was relevant to both communities, but only Oak Park by virtue of its political autonomy was able to effectively control the speculative building type. While the effect of this circumstance was minimal within the District, it drastically colored the character of adjacent developments.

The 5800-block of Midway Park, between Mayfield and Menard avenues, is representative of the District-wide development continuum that began with individual suburban villas and concluded with ubiquitous urban two-flats. The Frederick Schock and Frederick Beeson houses, at 5804 and 5810 respectively, are exceedingly large, well crafted homes sitting in quiet repose on a broad landscape. Owning 350 feet of frontage, Beeson's property was particularly consistent with early suburban villa predilections. The siting of the homes on the north side of the block afforded their residents an expansive vista of the prairie immediately south, the park adjacent to the railroad tracks, and a mirror-like reflection of their own affluence in the handsome well built homes to the south. Indeed, the most fashionable homes on both Midway Park and Race Avenue were built on the northern halves of these blocks to take advantage of such scenes.

In 1901, Beeson moved from 5810 into 5840 Midway Park, a smaller house of roman brick whose style illustrates the reorientation of leisure-class architectural and social values that had transpired in the decade between construction of these two homes. The lot size was diminished but the expensive materials and detailing of the house indicate that his social standing was not. Despite the recent annexation and a flurry of speculative building preceding it, Austin was still considered a distinctive middle-class community suitable for Chicago's elite.

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During the ensuing fifteen years, Austin's character changed dramatically. Its population in 1910 was almost 33,000.(10) No census figures are available for 1900, but a reasonable estimate would not exceed 10,000. City-wide expansion and its burgeoning population affected the community. Major thoroughfares, such as Lake Street, were the avenues of westward expansion and development blossomed from them. In 1905, Henry Austin, Jr. developed the block bounded by Lake Street, Waller Avenue, Midway Park, and Menard Avenue, presumably in reaction to encroaching development. While the new development was obviously dissimilar from his father's in terms of physical characteristics, the son of the village founder developed the block in a manner consistent with contemporary development pressures while attempting to retain as much of the suburban building features as possible. The brick structures in the 5700-block of Lake Street seem awkwardly proportioned for single-family dwellings until one realizes that their massing and detailing belie their use as flat-buildings and that through the manipulation of building elements Austin was able to diminish the effects of what was then a relatively uncommon building type.

Similarly, the single-family residences on the south side of the 5700-block of Midway Park are compatible with adjacent Victorian structures in terms of materials and sympathetic sitings. In part, this was still controlled by the sale of generous forty- to fifty-foot lots and by the continued use of deed restrictions stipulating usage, minimum new-construction costs, and setbacks. These residences are characterized by less complex massings of shapes uniformly surfaced: simple gable-fronted 2-1/2 story structures sheathed with thin clapboarding or large cubic, so-called "American Four-Square" houses covered by either clapboard or stucco. The change in architecture seen in these and other post-annexation dwellings typify the change in domestic attitudes as reflected in architecture. The simple domestic virtues which influenced the development of the suburban ideal and fed subsequent Victorian architectural pictorialism matured and found a quieter form of expression in less ostentatious design.

New construction occurred sporadically in the District because of the concentration of already existing structures. However, vacant land within the District became available for new construction as owners of large lots sold off the unimproved portions of their parcels. By 1915, the only large tract of vacant land within the District was the south half of the 5900-block of Midway Park. Parcels were sold for construction of two flats, the character of which differed dramatically from that of the Schock and Beeson homes across the street. The difference in character did not diminish the impact of the older homes due to the quality of construction of the two-flats and the diffusing effect of the broad midway. In closing off the former broad vistas of the home owners on the north half of the block, the construction of these two-flats symbolically ended Austin's vision of itself as an affluent suburban middle-class enclave.

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property approx. 95

Quadrangle name River Forest

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

| | | |
|------|---------|-----------|
| 16 | 436720 | 413678100 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing |

B

| | | |
|------|---------|-----------|
| 16 | 4363210 | 413678100 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing |

C

| | | |
|------|---------|------------|
| 16 | 436320 | 4136731610 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing |

D

| | | |
|------|---------|------------|
| 16 | 436460 | 4136721610 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing |

E

| | | |
|------|---------|-------------|
| 16 | 436460 | 41631691810 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing |

F

| | | |
|------|---------|-------------|
| 16 | 4360210 | 41631691810 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing |

G

| | | |
|------|---------|-------------|
| 16 | 436960 | 41631711610 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing |

H

| | | |
|------|-----------|------------|
| 16 | 431591610 | 4136721210 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing |

see continuation sheet

Verbal boundary description and justification

see continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tim Barton (Deborah Slaton, consultant)

organization Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks

date April, 1985

street & number 320 North Clark Street, Room 516

telephone 312/744-3200

city or town Chicago

state Illinois

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Deputy William G. Farnas

date 6/19/85

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

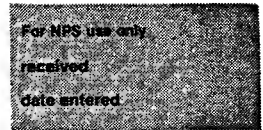
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Major Bibliographical

Continuation sheet References

Item number 9

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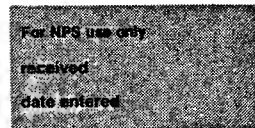
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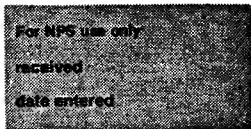
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The Austin Historic District consists of properties, both publicly and privately owned, within the following boundaries:

Beginning at the interesection of the west line of North Waller Avenue with the south line of the east-west alley immdediately north of West Ohio Street; Thence west along this east-west alley immdediately north of West Ohio Street to its intersection with the east line of North Austin Boulevard; Thence south along this east line of North Austin Boulevard to its intersection with the north line of West Corcoran Place; Thence east along this north line of West Corcoran Place to its intersection with the west property line of 5811 West Corcoran Place; Thence south along this west property line of 5811 West Corcoran Place to its intersection with the south line of the east-west alley immdediately south of West Corcoran Place; Thence west along this south line of the east-west alley immdediately south of West Corcoran Place to its intersection with the east line of the north-south alley immdediately west of North Menard Avenue; Thence south along this east line of the north-south alley immdediately west of North Menard Avenue to its intersection with the north property line of 301 North Mayfield Avenue; Thence west along this north property line of 301 North Mayfield Avenue to the east line of said North Mayfield Avenue; Thence south along this east line of said North Mayfield Avenue to its intersection with the north line of West Fulton Street; Thence east along this north line of West Fulton Street to its intersection with the east line of the north-south alley immdediately west of North Menard Avenue; Thence south along this east line of the north-south alley immdediately west of North Menard Avenue to its intersection with the north line of West End Avenue; Thence east along this north line of West End Avenue to its intersection with the west line of the north-south alley immdediately east of North Parkside Avenue; Thence north along this west line of the north-south alley immdediately east of North Parkside Avenue to its intersection with the north line of the east-west alley immdediately south of West Corcoran Place; Thence west long this north line of the east-west alley immdediately south of West Corcoran Place to its intersection with the east property line of 5631-33 West Corcoran Place; Thence north along this east property line of 5631-33 West Corcoran Place to its intersection with the north line of West Corcoran Place; Thence west along this north line of West Corcoran Place to its intersection with the west line of North Parkside Avenue; Thence north along this west line of North Parkside Avenue to its intersection with the south line of West Lake Street;

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Thence west along the south line of West Lake Street to its intersection with the west line of North Waller Avenue;
Thence north along this west line of North Waller Avenue to its intersection with the south property line of 439-41 North Waller Avenue;
Thence east along this south property line of 439-41 North Waller Avenue to its intersection with the east property line of the same 439-41 North Waller Avenue;
Thence north along this east property line of the same 439-41 North Waller Avenue to its intersection with the north property line of 439-41 North Waller Avenue;
Thence west along this north property line of 439-41 North Waller Avenue to its intersection with the west line of North Waller Avenue;
Thence north along this west line of North Waller Avenue to the point of origin.

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Boundaries of the Austin Historic District



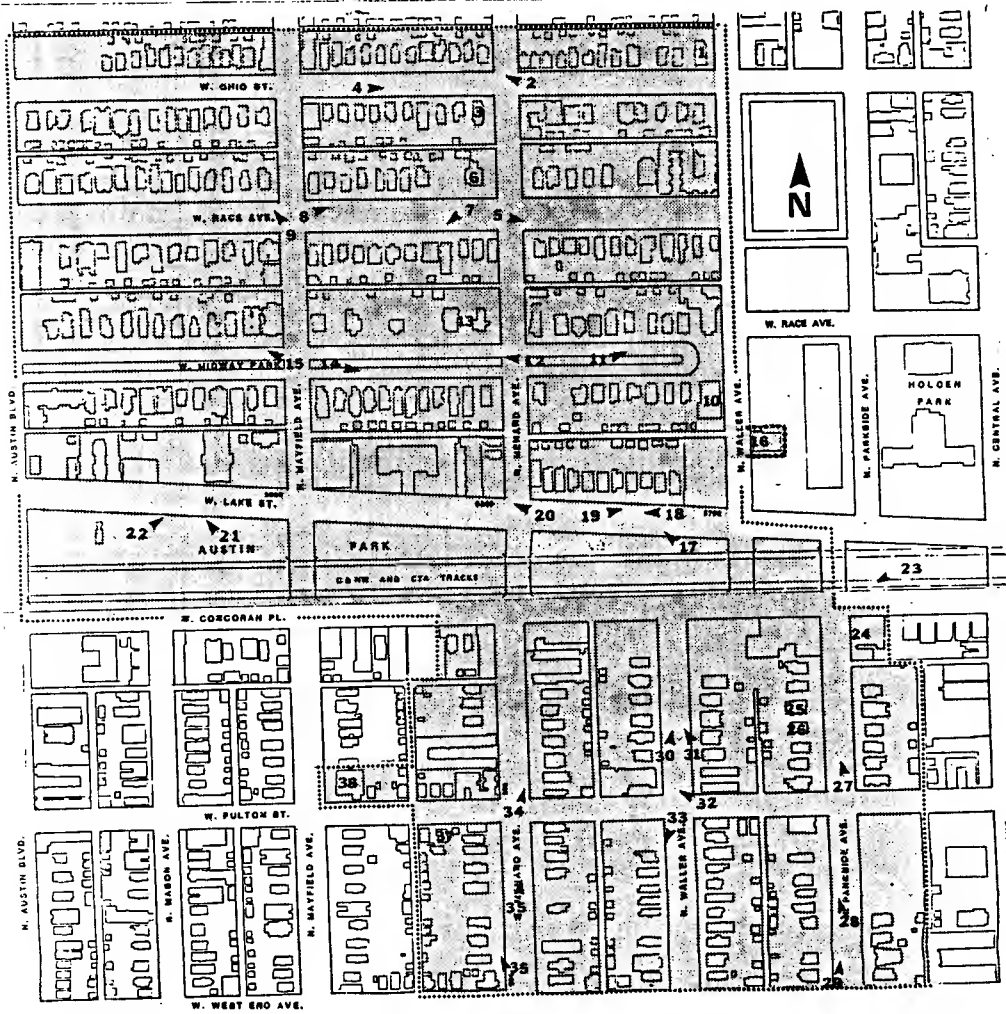
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Photo Locations -- Austin Historic District



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UTM REFERENCES CONTINUED

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J. Zone: 16 E: 436020 N: 4637320

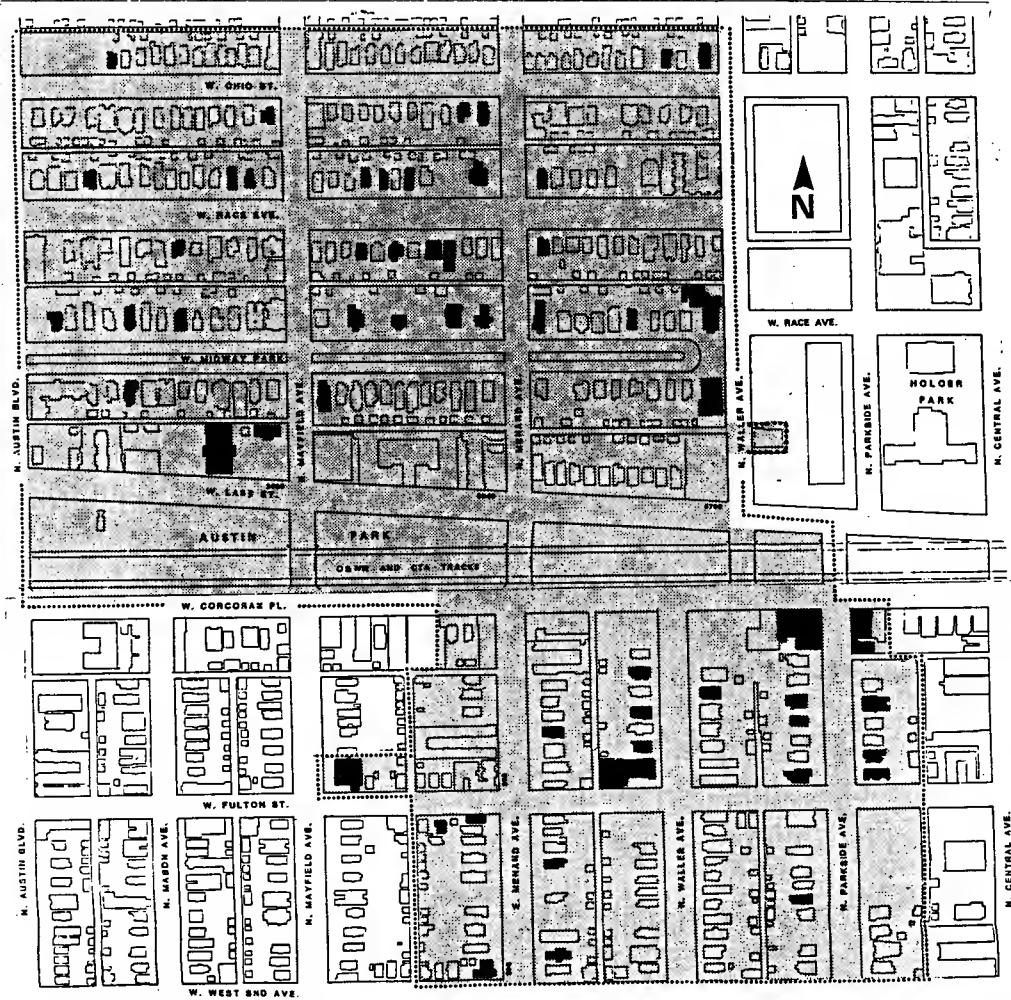
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Significant Structures -- Austin Historic District





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. BOX 37127
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

AUG 16 1985

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places beginning August 4, 1985 and ending August 10, 1985. For further information call (202) 343-9552.

STATE, County, Vicinity, Property, Address, (Date Listed)

ALABAMA, Mobile County, Mobile, Stone Street Baptist Church, 311 Tunstall St. (08/08/85)

GEORGIA, Fulton County, Atlanta, Castleberry Hill Historic District, Roughly bounded by Nelson St., Southern & Central of Georgia RR, McDaniel, Peters & Walker Sts. (08/08/85)

ILLINOIS, Cook County, Chicago, Austin Historic District, Roughly bounded by W. Ohio St., N. Waller, Parkside, W. West End & N. Mayfield Aves. & W. Corcoran PL (08/08/85)

KENTUCKY, Bell County, Middlesboro, Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, 314 N. Main St. (08/08/85)

KENTUCKY, Caldwell County, Fredonia, Fredonia Cumberland Presbyterian Church, US 641 (08/08/85)

KENTUCKY, Laurel County, London, Poynter Building, Main St. (08/08/85)

NORTH CAROLINA, Montgomery County, Site 31Mg22, (08/05/85)

OHIO, Belmont County, Barnesville, Barnesville Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, 300 E. Church St. (08/08/85)

OHIO, Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, Cleveland Worsted Mills Company, 5846-6116 Broadway (08/08/85)

OHIO, Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, Stockbridge Apartment Building, 3328 Euclid Ave. (08/08/85)

OHIO, Fairfield County, West Rushville, Dilger Store, 7640 Main St. (08/08/85)

OHIO, Franklin County, Columbus, Miller, Frederick, A., House-Broad Gables, 2065 Barton Pl. & 140 Park Dr. (08/08/85)

OHIO, Hamilton County, Cincinnati, Lunkenheimer, Frederick, House, 2133 Luray (08/08/85)

OHIO, Lorain County, Amherst Township, South Ridge Schoolhouse, OH 113 and Betshtel Rd. (08/08/85)

OKLAHOMA, Pontotoc County, Ada vicinity, Bebee Field Round House, Off OK 13 (08/05/85)

OKLAHOMA, Seminole County, Seminole vicinity, Sinclair Loading Rack, US 270 (08/05/85)

OKLAHOMA, Seminole County, Wewoka, Brown, Silas L., House, 107 S. Seminole (08/05/85)

OKLAHOMA, Seminole County, Wewoka, Johnson, J. Coody, Building, 124 N. Wewoka St. (08/05/85)

OKLAHOMA, Wagoner County, Tulahassee, Mason, A. J., Building, Lincoln St. (08/05/85)

PENNSYLVANIA, Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Bindley Hardware Company Building, 401 Amberson Ave. (08/08/85)

PENNSYLVANIA, Washington County, West Middletown Borough, West Middletown Historic District, Main St. (08/08/85)

TENNESSEE, Davidson County, Old Hickory, Old Hickory Post Office (Old Hickory MRA), 1010 Donelson Ave. (08/06/85)